Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VII] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1807. [No. 2022.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

For New-York,
The Schooner
JEFFERSON,
John Carlton, Master;
For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, lying at Merchants' wharf

September 17. 3t*

☞ TWO APPRENTICES to the Biscuit-baking business, will be taken on application to

B. RICKETTS.

September 4. d3w

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

Twenty thousand lbs. d
Porto Rico Green Coffee an
St. Croix Sugars, received per the schooner Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas. For Sale by,

R. Veitch and Co.
OR,
C. Powell.

July 21. dtf

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. Miller.

June 20. d.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIT WANTON and MARY his wife, to the subscribers, to secure a debt owing by him to the Bank of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, will be exposed to sale, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, carrying an interest from that day, several LOTS and parcels of GROUND, in the town of Alexandria, to wit:

An undivided Moiety of a piece of Ground, with the Improvements, lying upon the west side of Royal-street and to the northward of King-street, fronting twenty-five feet six inches on Royal-street, and extending back one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches—the whole ground subject to an annual rent of fifteen pounds twelve shillings, Virginia currency.

A piece of Ground, lying upon the west side of Columbus-street and to the southward of King-street, extending on Columbus-street sixty-six feet seven inches to a twenty feet alley, then westwardly with the line of the alley one hundred and sixteen feet to another alley fourteen feet ten inches wide, then northwardly with the line of that alley twenty-six feet seven inches, then eastwardly twenty-four feet three inches and an half, then northwardly forty feet, then eastwardly ninety-one feet eight inches and an half—subject to an annual rent of forty-nine dollars fifteen cents.

A Square of Ground, containing two acres, lying on the south side of Wolfe-street, north side of Wilkes-street, west side of Patrick-street, and east side of Henry-street.

A large Frame Store & Warehouse, built upon a piece of ground lying on the south side of Prince-street and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, the ground is thirty feet some inches front on Prince-street, the building nearly covers the whole front, the building is ensured.

James Keith,
John C. Herbert,

September 16 [17] dts

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, will be sold, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, belonging to the estate of Captain Richard Conway, deceased; containing seven hundred and thirty-nine and half acres, adjoining the lands of William Fitzhugh, Mrs. Washington, of Hayfield, Mr. Dulany and Mr. Cooke, and lying between six and seven miles from Alexandria. A particular description of the land is supposed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will probably examine it.—The terms of sale will be on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months; bond, with approved security, together with a mortgage on the premises will be required. Persons disposed to attend the sale will meet at 11 o'clock at Mr. *Benson's* tavern, on the Colchester road, from whence it is proposed to proceed to the land and to commence the sale precisely at 12 o clock. This tract will be divided to accommodate purchasers.

And on the Monday following, the 12th day of October,
Will be sold, on the premises,

A tract of Land, lying on the west side of the old road leading from the falls church to Alexandria, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, being a part of a tract of land sold by William H. Territt to Baldwin Dade. This land will be laid off in lots of about twenty-five acres each.

At the same time and place will be sold,

Some Lots of the Stump Hill Tract, containing from three to five acres each—the terms of sale the same as the above.

And on Wednesday, the 14th of the same month,
Will be sold for ready money, at public auction, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria,

Thirty-six Shares of Alexandria Bank Stock.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
N. FITZHUCH,
E. I. LEE,
Exrs.

September 15. dts

Valuable Lands for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months,

One Moiety of a Tract of Land, called "Abingdon," formerly the residence of Mr. Robert Alexander, lying on the Potomac and Four-mile-creek, and about 3 miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria, Washington City and George-Town, and the new road to Washington passing nearly through the center of the tract, which contains 553 acres, and is laid off into four lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers

☞ The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Thomas Swann,
G. Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee,
Com'rs.

August 23 dts

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in consequence of a deed of trust from Henry D. Hooe, late of Prince William county, deceased, to secure the sum of three hundred and eighty-one pounds nineteen shillings and three pence, due to Alexander Smith, of Alexandria, from the said H. D. Hooe—on the first day of the next district court to be held at Hay-Market, in Prince William county, (being the 18th day of next month) I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the county of Fauquier, containing one hundred and fifty acres—which Land has on it a Mill, a Store House and a comfortable Dwelling House, with necessary Out Houses; is situated about five miles from Hay-Market, and was formerly occupied by Nathan Matthew. The sale will take place at the tavern of Benjamin Bronough, in the town of Hay-Market.

R. Young.

September 12 dts

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

August 24

THE SUBSCRIBER
Takes the liberty, respectfully, of informing the inhabitants of Alexandria,
THAT HE WILL COMMENCE
AN EVENING SCHOOL,
On MONDAY EVENING, the 21st of this present month.

TERMS—Three Dollars, if the learner furnish himself with light: or if the subscriber supply him with light, Four Dollars per quarter of a year.

Note.—If any young gentlemen should be inclined to study Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, &c. they will please to apply to the subscriber to know the terms; for to such the subscriber could make it convenient to attend, if requested, either a little before or after the regular hours of school.

☞ Hours of attendance, from six till nine o'clock, P. M.

J. PARADISE.

September 16. d7t

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol, in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises, on Tursday the 1st day of October next, to the highest bidder, for cash,

A House and Lot—*Also*, an unimproved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke-street, between Columbus and Alfred-streets, the property of Amos Alexander.

☞ The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Janney,
Com'rs.

Sept. 8. dts

Land for Sale.

TO be Sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, a small TRACT OF LAND, lying in the county of Fairfax, containing about one hundred and forty acres. This Land lies about seven or eight miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land, and is well watered. It lies adjoining the seat of Dr. Henry Rose, and would make a comfortable retreat for a town family in the sickly season. Capt. Joseph Powell will shew the Land to any person wishiug to view it, before the day of sale, when the terms which is expected to be accommodating, will be made known by

The Legatees of Nathan Smith, dec'd.

September 9 dts

Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.

James Patton.

August 21

☞ *ALSO,*
Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by J. P.

The subscriber has on hand,
A few Bales of GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which he will dispose of at a low advance, on a liberal credit, viz.

BLUE KERSEYS
BLUE CLOTH
MIXED COATINGS
BAIZES
WHITE SWANSKIN
MIXED FLANNELS
NARROW CLOTHS
FLANNEL SERGE
BEAVER COATING
⅞ DOWLAS

Also, just Landing,
13 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR, of good quality.
2 puncheoes St. Croix RUM, 3d prf. and
3 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th prf.

James Patton.

September 10 d

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5900 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. South Potomac Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Freighter, Capt. Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,

45,000 feet prime boards
100 barrels New-England rum
2 pipes cogniac brandy, 4th proof
100 sides soal leather.

September 18. d

SOAL LEATHER.

800 sides *RED SOAL LEATHER*, just received and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have also on hand,
4 bales plains
7 ditto Kendall cottons—which they will sell on liberal terms.

September 18. d

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
TEAS.
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Aug. 31 d

Wanted to Purchase,
A few shares Alexandria Bank Stock and well-secured Ground Rents.

Apply to Wm. GROVERMAN.

Sept. 12. d2w

For Sale by the Subscribers,
Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. eo

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, that the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorised the subscriber to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

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25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, some time in the months of November or Dec. last, a negro man by the name of SAM, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight, of rather a yellowish or taney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at col. Jemmeson's in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland. If taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give 30 dollars reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 23. [30] d

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates,) for High Treason against the U. States.

OPINION

Of the Court on the motion to arrest the evidence. Delivered on

MONDAY, August 31.

[CONTINUED.]

The court then proceeded to say, "the meeting of particular bodies of men, and their marching from places of partial to a place of general rendezvous, would be such an assemblage."

It is obvious from the context that the court must have intended to state a case which would in itself be unequivocal, because it would have a warlike appearance. The case stated, is that of distinct bodies of men assembling at different places and marching from these places of partial to a place of general rendezvous. When this has been done, an assemblage is produced which would in itself be unequivocal.—— But when is it done? What is the assemblage here described? The assemblage formed of the different bodies of partial at a place of general rendezvous. In describing the mode of coming to this assemblage the civil term "travelling" is dropped, and the military term "marching" is employed. If this was intended as a definition of an assemblage which would amount to levying war, the definition requires an assemblage at a place of general rendezvous, composed of bodies of men who had previously assembled at places of partial rendezvous. But this is not intended as a definition, for clearly if there should be no places of partial rendezvous, if troops should embody in the first instance, in great force for the purpose of subverting the government by violence, the act would be unequivocal, it would have a warlike appearance, and it would, according to the opinion of the supreme court properly construed, and according to the English authorities, amount to levying war. But this though not a definition, is put as an example; and surely it may be safely taken as an example. If different bodies of men, in pursuance of a treasonable design plainly proved, should assemble in warlike appearance at places of partial rendezvous, and should *march* from those places to a place of general rendezvous, it is difficult to conceive how such a transaction could take place without exhibiting the appearance of war, without an obvious display of force. At any rate, a court in stating generally such a military assemblage as would amount to levying war, and having a case before them in which there was no assemblage whatever, cannot reasonably be understood in putting such an example, to dispense with those appearances of war which seem to be required by the general current of authorities. Certainly they ought not to be so understood when they say in express terms, that "it is more safe as well as more consonant to the principles of our constitution, that the crime of treason should not be extended by construction to doubtful cases; and that crimes not already within the constitutional definition, should receive such punishment as the legislature in its wisdom may provide."

After this analysis of the opinion of the supreme court, it will be observed, that the direct question whether of assemblage of men which might be construed to amount to a levying of war, must appear in force or in military form, was not in argument or in fact before the court, and does not appear to have been in terms decided? The opinion seems to have been drawn without particularly adverting to this question, and therefore upon a transient view of particular expressions, might inspire the idea that a display of force, that appearances of war were not necessary ingredients to constitute the fact of levying war. But upon more intent and more accurate investigation of this opinion, although the terms force and violence are not employed as descriptive of the assemblage, such requisites are declared to be indispensable as it can scarcely exist without the appearance of war and the existence of real force. It is said that war must be levied in fact, that the object must be one which is to be effected by force; that the assemblage must be such as to prove that this is its object, that it must not be an equivocal act, without a warlike appearance, that it must be an open assemblage for the purpose of force. In the course of this opinion, decisions are quoted and approved, which require the employment of force to constitute the crime. It seems extremely difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile these various declarations with the idea that the supreme court considered a secret unarmed meeting, altho' that meeting be of conspirators, and altho' it met with a treasonable intent, as an actual levying of war. Without saying that the assemblage must be in force or in warlike form, they express themselves so as to show that this idea was never discarded, and they use terms which cannot be otherwise satisfied.

(To be continued.)

Latest Proceedings.

Thursday September 10.

[*Mr. Hay's argument concluded.*]

In the treason case, the indictment charged the prisoner with being present at the acts done on the island.

There is a manifest difference between this and the indictment in the treason case. In the latter, the indictment charged the prisoner with being present. But in this indictment, there is nothing which either expressly or by implication proves him to be present. Burr might begin or set on foot, provide or prepare the means of a military expedition at Blannerhassett's island, without being present. Thus a merchant in Philadelphia might prepare the means of an expedition in New York; he might enlist men by bounty and even equip a vessel for carrying them to the West Indies; without once stirring from his compting house.

Presence, therefore, not being expressly stated, nor even alledged by inference, there is not even a variance between the case and the evidence. If there was, it would be no ground for exclusion. If it be said that the indictment is defective in not stating expressly whether he was present or absent, it might be a good reason for a motion in arrest, but not for the exclusion of evidence. This objection as to the variance is entirely new. In the cases of indicting a man for keeping a gaming house; of retailing spirituous liquors without a license; or for providing meat and drink for voters, it is not necessary to prove the presence of the accused; and such a defect is no ground of objection. But if the defendant was charged expressly to have been present, in this case, still he might be convicted, though the evidence proved him to be absent; because in this case no proof of an overt act is required.

As to Mr. Botts's second proposition, that no evidence of facts done out of the district was admissible, this had even been settled in the treason case; for if after giving evidence of an overt act of treason on Blannerhasset's island, you can give explanatory and confirmatory evidence from another district, a *fortiori* can it be done in the present occasion.

As to Mr. Botts's 3d proposition, that no evidence of accessorial agency can be given, until the guilt of the principal be proved by a record; it may be answered, that the accused himself is charged as the offender; that the persons supposed to be principals are merely means, the providing of which constitutes his guilt; that in treason every member of an assembly performing an overt act is a traitor, but in this case, the persons called principals, are not supposed to have legal guilt under this act, because *they* have not begun and set on foot, or provided the means of a military expedition; and those only who have had agency in the scheme, have begun and set it on foot.

The *Chief Justice* here interrupted Mr. Hay, and said that he seemed to have misunderstood the argument of the opposite counsel. The principals to whom they alluded were not the men who were enlisted, but the agents who had enlisted these men, and purchased arms and provisions.

Mr. *Hay* replied, that he should regret to see such a doctrine ever established in this country; a doctrine which was calculated to save able, intriguing and artful men, from the penalties of their ambition, and to expose their poor and humble agents to destruction. The persons who enlisted men and purchased arms, might be completely ignorant of the uses to which they were to be applied, and yet by this doctrine they were to be treated as the principals.

Mr. Hay continued & observed, that this 3d objection of Mr. Botts's had not been taken by the able and zealous counsel in the cases of Ogden and Smith, and that at all events this was a question of law and of fact and proper for the consideration of the jury.

Mr. Hay contended that the 4th proposition, that the acts on the island do not come within the law, there being no military expedition, was a question of fact and law, and was therefore proper for the consideration of the jury; that whether under this act a man can be said to provide the means of a military expedition, unless he provides adequate means, as Mr. Botts had asserted, was not therefore essential to be discussed. Mr Hay contended, however, that there were insuperable objections to this construction; that it was impossible to ascertain what were adequate means; that this point would depend upon the object to be attained, whether conquest, revenge and plunder; that this construction was also inconsistent with the law itself, for it would be absurd to require full means for punishment, and yet punish for beginning or setting on foot an expedition.

Mr. *Hay* contended that the word 'military' was only intended to mark the character of the enterprize, to shew that it was an expedition of war and not a mere commercial or trading voyage; and that no military organization was necessary, as one thousand men enlisted, 1000 guns provided, and boats, provision and ammunition prepared, would certainly come within the purview of the law.

Mr. H. contended that Mr. Botts' 5th position was no reason for excluding the evidence, that this was a question of law and fact, fit for the consideration of the jury.

He admitted that the 6th proposition standing naked was true in itself, but he contended that if there was a connexion between the parties, that the acts and confessions of one were evidence against the other; That this principle was settled in Hardy's, Thelwall's, and Tooke's cases; and that in the present case, the evidence of the connexion and agency of Blannerhassett was already before the jury, and that he was prepared to adduce additional testimony. See trial of Smith and Ogden p. 102.

The court have been engaged since Wednesday in the discussion before them.

On Thursday Mr. Botts concluded his argument. He was followed by Mr. Hay. —Mr. Wirt was to have followed Mr. *Hay*, but was too much indisposed to commence his argument this evening. The court was thereupon adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

Friday, September 11.

Mr. *MacRae* opened the argument on the part of the prosecution. He was followed bp Mr. Wirt on the same side who closed the arguments for the prosecution on the part of the United States.——Mr. *Randolph* then commenced the reply on the part of col. Burr, and it is expected that Mr. Martin will close the arguments to-morrow. On this interesting question, on which the fate of the prosecution depends, much legal knowledge and a great share of eloquence has been displayed.—The gentlemen on both sides have manifested a zeal which at least convinces the conviction of their own minds, that they were advocating the cause of truth.

From the London Traveller of July 29.

LATE CAMPAIGN IN POLAND.

We are enabled to lay before our readers a more circumstantial account of the Late operations in Poland, than are to be found in the French bulletins, the Russian reports, or any official document whatever. Of the competence of the writer of the following letter to give a detail of military transactions, we offer no opinion; in that respect we leave him to the judgment of those, who may read his interesting narrative, but that he has faithfully and accurately represented occurrences as they appeared to him, we have no hesitation in pledging ourselves. If we were disposed to differ with him upon any point, it would be with respect to the opinion he seems to entertain of gen. Benningsen's talents. It is however an old remark that "a looker on sees more of the game than the players."

MEMEL, (Prussia), June 22, 1807.

Dear Sir—As the late interesting events on the continent, must occupy your serious attention, I transmit the details of the operations to which I was an eye witness, which I have endeavored to give with accurrcy, without suffering the narrative to be influenced by favor or affection.

After various projects and much irreso. lution, general Bennigsen, commenced the campaign on the morning of the 5th, by an attack on Gustadt, with an intention of destroying the corps of marshal Ney an operation certainly practicable from the presumption of his advanced position but by errors of combination and other faults the marshal with 18,000 men, manœuvred for two days against 75,000 men, and finally effected his retreat upon Deppen, with the loss of four thousand men and his baggage. The Prussians had attempted on the right to pass the Passarge, but were repulsed, and a division of the Russians encountering a part of marshal Soult's corps, lost many men, so that on the whole the Russians did not gain any considerable advantage. By the retreat of marshal Ney, marshal Davoust was much exposed at Allenstein; but he was permitted to withdraw without interruption, and his union with marshal Ney was effected at Deppen on the 8th, where early in the morning, the enemy had commenced a cannonade, and where Bonaparte was seen to arrive, and even the greeting of his troops were heard very distinctly. The attack was evidently a false one, but the enemy wished to deceive the Russians with the idea of their falling back on Osterode, for not only troops marched in that direction in front of the Russians, but the baggage was also sent on the Osterode road. It was however perceived to return after making a circuit through a wood, and move on the way to Liebstadt. In the evening the cossacks having successfully attacked a corps of cavalry which had passed the Passarge, gen. Bennigsen discovered from the prisoners an intention of the enemy to march direct from Eldilten, upon Heilsberg; he therefore, directly withdrew his army behind Gustadt, and the next morning the French advancing from the Wood, which covered the bridge of Eldilten, commenced an attack on the Russian rear guard which had been left to observe their movements.

Prince Bagrathion and general Platow effected a very masterly retreat, having long resisted the progress of the enemy, by repeated attacks, which obliged the employment of the whole of their cavalry, the formation of several hollow squares of infantry, and the use of a considerable artillery; and the Russians retired thro' Gustadt with very little loss, and succeeded in burning the bridges. The next day the French advanced on the left bank of the Alle, to Launau, and then forced the Russian posts advanced on the road to Heilsberg; but prince Bagrathion arriving from the right bank with the 10,000 men, commenced a very severe action. The French, however, determined to annihilate, if possible, this force; and, therefore, instead of acting against it with an advanced guard, attacked with several corps of the army, and pressed the prince so much that he was obliged to send for succors; when the cavalry was ordered to cover his retreat upon the position where batteries had several weeks previously been constructed, and where now gen. Benningsen wished to draw the enemy. The cavalry acted with various success; and the Prussian 25 squadrons, which had arrived in the morning from the corps of L'Estocq, with the remainder of Kaminsky's corps, which had returned from the Fahrwasser, at the mouth of the Vistula, conducted themselves with great gallantry; but all their exertions could not prevent a heavy loss to the infantry. However, when the guns on the position began to fire on the advancing enemy, they were obliged to recede.

It was about six o'clock when the French columns again moved forward with the intention of storming the advanced battery, and which, for a moment, they carried; but the right wing of the Russians charging instantly with the bayonet, the French were driven back with great slaughter, and the Russians advanced their line considerably, even throwing their right upon a small wood, situated from their position at the advance of a musket shot. The action then continued with an extraordinary cannonade, and an incessant fire of musketry. A little before ten o'clock, information was received, that the division of Oudinot's grenadiers was again about to storm the advanced battery, presuming to succeed under the favor of the prevailing darkness. Arrangements were made accordingly, and the column was received with such discharges of musketry and grape, that the survivors were obliged to fly in the wildest disorder, behind the wood, where the Russian right had been thrown, but was withdrawn into the position during the night; and there was even a partial firing until day-break, when the cannonade re-commenced, as the French army was seen forming, with

the intention, as was presumed to renew the action. The intermediate space between the two armies was actually covered with the dead of the French, particularly of their grenadiers; and the most experienced officers admitted, that, on an equal space of ground, they had never seen such a carnage. As the bodies had been stripped during the night, by mingled friends & foes, the spectacle was the more remarkable. About mid day the French army was distinctly seen to defile on the road to Koningsburg, but a corps was left in front of the Russians, and another on the right.—General Bennigsen ordered general Kamensky to march upon Koningsburg, with his corps, and he moved about six o'clock the same evening to anticipate the enemy. At the same time orders were sent to l'Estocq for his retreat from Koningsburg. Fortunately that general had intercepted an order to general Victor, commanding Bernadotte's division (which marshal had been wounded) directing him to attack l'Estocq instantly, and march to Koningsberg, so that general l'Estocq had previous notice, and commenced his retreat accordingly. Gen. Bennigsen, instead of falling upon the corps of Ney and Davoust, still stationed almost within cannon-shot, abandoned during the night, Heilsberg and his wounded. Fortunately, the enemy made no attack, for it was seven o'clock in the morning before the bridges could be burnt. The Russian army reached Bartenstein on the 11th; on the 12th Shippenbeil, and on the 13th, the ground in front of Friedland, always moving on the right bank of the Alle, except between Bartenstein & Shippenbiel, where corps of cavalry marched on the left bank. Some French dragoons had patrolled into Friedland on the morning of the 13th and passed the Alle. These were attacked and some prisoners taken, who informed gen. Bennigsen that the division of Oudinot was on its march to Friedland.

"The General, wishing to occupy the town for the night, ordered several regiments across the river, and made them take post on the other side of the town. At 4 o'clock in the morning, this cavalry was attacked by the enemy from the wood which bordered the plain in front of the town. The General, imagining that Oudinot's corps was only opposed to him, retarded his march on Wehlau, where he was going, and ordered one of his divisions to cross and support the cavalry. The enemy shewing more force, the general was induced to order another division over, and a serious action commenced, without an object, in a position untenable, and where his troops could not gain a victory, but might probably be ruined. This great catastrophe, however, was spared by the fault of the enemy, who did not attack on both sides of the river, where any retreat would have been impracticable. The position in which the general threw his troops was apparently an equal plain, but divided by a deep ravine full of water, and nearly impassable, which ran in the direction of Domnau to Friedland, where, on the left side of the town, a lake was formed, and which intersected the right of the left of the Russians from the left of their centre. A thick wood, about a mile and an half from Friedland, on the skirts of which rose an elevated ground, bordered the plain from the Alle, nearly in a semi-circle, except towards the left extremity, where there was an open space. In front of this wood, a mile from the town, and nearly opposite the centre, was the small village of Heinrichsdroot. From a little to the left of this village, down to the Alle, south of Friedland, was the theatre of action.

About seven o'clock the French made a movement, with 36 squadrons of cavalry and some infantry, to gain the village on the plain; and as the division of Russians destained to occupy it was only on its march from the Alle, they succeeded in possessing themselves of it and of three guns, which had hastily advanced; twelve Russian squadrons had been ordered to resist their movement. The French cavalry charged them and they fled, but the infantry approaching, the French lost many men, particularly cuirassiers, in the pursuit.—At the same time the French infantry advanced from the village to turn the right of the Russians, before their reinforcement took post, but 20 pieces of cannon tore their column of 2500 men to pieces, and it fled, leaving 1000 killed and wounded. The efforts of the enemy now relaxed, and about eleven o'clock the Russians having nearly passed all their army, about 15,000 men, and detached 8000 of their best troops to secure Allenberg and Wehlau, the enemy commenced a retreat, when Gen. Benningsen ordered the left to advance and gain the wood. The chasseurs of the guards, directed to perform this service, executed it with great gallantry, and killed and took in the wood a great number of the enemy. They also captured the eagle of the 15th regiment; but some columns of the French still remaining there they were obliged to retire, from precaution, behind a village on the banks of the Alle, and a few hundred paces in front of the wood. About mid-day, a considerable French reinforcement was discovered, and instantly the contest was renewed with great fury, for the enemy advancing, with a considerable discharge of field pieces, were answered by all the Russian artillery, ever eager to fire. The Russian cavalry, 100 squadrons, had endeavored to gain the left of the enemy.

Having succeeded, a party charged the French cuirassiers, who ran away; but, being met by some officers, they rallied, and turned upon their pursuers, who checked their career; but although both parties mutually declined the shock, they advanced until they met sword to sword, when the Russians were overpowered, after a few minutes contest; but, as they were withdrawing, a Russian regiment charged on the flank of the French, and broke thro' them. At this instant a French regiment charged in the same manner the successful Russians, and a *melee* ensued, which terminated in the total rout of the French cavalry, and the ground was strewed with their men and horses. Above three waggon loads of cuirassiers were also collected from the killed and wounded lying in this part of the field.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, September 16.

ARRIVED,

The ship Liberty, Walker, 35 days from Liverpool. Aug. 18, lat. 23, 29, spoke the United States schooner REVENGE, 17 days from Washington for England, with DISPATCHES; next day, spoke brig Betsey, of Hudson, out 19 days, for Rotterdam. 21st, lat. 48, long. 27, 42, spoke ship Rolla, 12 days from London for Virginia.

The schooner Eliza, Prentice, of Newbern, 24 days from St. Pierres. Left. sch'r Bell, Hudgins, of N. York, to sail in 4 days; brig Henry, Cutter, of Portland, to sail in 2 days and others. August 30, lat. 26, 30, long. 60, spoke schooner General Pinckney, 20 days from Alexandria, for Guadaloupe—bearing away in distress for Jamaica—lost her bowsprit and sprung her mainmast. Picked up at sea 4 barrels of flour, some fish, marked W. F. and A. and L. Newling and Co. and W. Poole and Co.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I have only time to mention two or three observations. From some pointed inquiries which have been made regarding Pensacola—the depth of water there, the security of the harbor, quantity of troops, &c. &c. I infer England has her eye on that quarter.

"You will have heard of the British vessels being ordered to leave Toningen, &c. This I believe was premature, and merely arose from the fears of the British consul there. There is a very considerable direct trade carried on between this country and Holland, in neutral ships licensed by the government of Holland; so likewise to France and Spain. The idea of a general peace on the continent makes the *people* here very modest, they are in my opinion generally *afraid* of Bonaparte, and should he get a landing, he would have very little opposition, except from the regular troops.

"America is no longer viewed with indifference by this country, as regards her commerce—but considered a *powerful rival.* The British, I am well persuaded, would go any length to destroy our carrying trade, and check our enterprize, but the calculation seems to be that they must equally injure themselves to injure us. We have almost destroyed the East India and *China Trade* of this country. The East India Company is doing bad business; and, by some, thought not overstocked with capital.

"The introduction of cotton on the continent, and of various manufactures of that article, will, I think, sooner or later, deprive this country of one of her best branches of manufacture."

Extract of another letter, from the same to the same.

"Since I wrote you last, I have ascertained the following facts.

"1st. That our government instructed our ministers not to agree to any treaty, that did not make an American ship, *a sanctuary for seamen.*

"2d. That the British commissioners absolutely refused to insert any clause to that effect in the treaty in as much as it went to encourage desertion from their ships, and when deserted thereby protected.

"3d. That our ministers in consequence, declared the negociation at an end.

"4th. That the British commissioners solicited a continuation of the negociation on all the other subjects, which was agreed to upon the express condition that such partial treaty should not be held official on the part of the United States.

"5th, In lieu of the *article* regarding seamen insisted upon by our ministers, the British commissioners *in form of a letter*, avowed the practice they would pursue towards the United States regarding seamen.

"6th. There was no additional article to the treaty (as was supposed) but the British commissioners addressed a letter to our ministers (after Bonaparte's decree of blockade) declaring themselves at liberty to countervail the measures France might pursue under that decree, unless America resisted the encroachments of France.

"7th. That the treaty in other respects was as favorable and reciprocal as could reasonably be expected.

"No apprehensions exist of any change of sentiment towards America in consequence of the new administration. In case no treaty should be agreed upon, we shall only be considered to stand on the ground we did before we had a treaty with this country. Our sea-letter ships will not be permitted to enter as American ships in British ports."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, dated August 8, received in Philadelphia.

The commerce of this country continues materially affected by the recent occurrences on the continent of Europe, and the more so as the French are adopting decisive measures for shutting up all the countries which they can controul, against the trade and navigation of Great Britain.

In confirmation of this we must annex the 21st and 27th articles of the treaty of Peace between France and Prussia—and it is expected that a similar article has been introduced into the treaty with Russia.

It is much doubted however, whether it will be practicable wholly to prevent the introduction of British exports on the coutinent; but while this continues to be so important an object with the French and until it is ascertained through what channel goods can be passed with the greatest safety, we do not expect that trade will experience any material improvement.

The intelligence of the rencounter between the British and American frigates, produced a spirit of speculation in American produce; some considerable sales have been made at the prices previously asked, and some at a small advance.

The President's Proclamation has just appeared and its temper, spirit and moderation are generally approved. We hope and expect it will tend in some degree, to lessen the alarm which had been previously excited; and especially if it should happily prove that no further hostile intercourse or bloodshed shall have taken place with you.

We do not look for any further advance in the prices of American exports at present, but much will depend on the increase or otherwise of the prospect of hostilities between the two countries.

We also annex the copy of a circular letter from Lord Hawkesbury, from which it will be found that vessels not built in the U. States or sailing under an American sea letter, are not hereafter to convey goods to the ports of Ireland as heretofore.

You will observe, that the limitations now prescribed for Ireland are the same with those which have for two years existed in this country; and have been constantly inserted in our prices current; although occasional relaxations from them, under the authority of orders in council, have with difficulty been obtained. But notwithstanding this, we would hope, that if Lord Hawkesbury's letter had not been issued previously to the receipt of the late painful intelligence from America, the present time would not have been chosen for enforcing this limitation even in Ireland.

From a late London paper.

The London Gazette contains an order in Council for prohibiting the exportation of gun-powder, or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition for six months, till the 6th of December, 1807.

There is a strong reason to believe that the sudden reconciliation between the Emperor Alexander and Bonaparte, & the interchange of their respective orders which followed, has created almost as much surprise and disapprobation in Russia, and in the Russian army, as in this country. When the Emperor Alexander recrossed the Niemen, and joined his army, decorated with the Cordon of the Legion of Honor, he was not only received without the usual demonstrations of attachment, but there were even strong expressions of dissatisfaction. [*London paper.*

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

MR. MAGRATH, having in due time, signified to the trustees of the Alexandria Academy, his intention of withdrawing himself from that institution at the expiration of the current month,—will resume his Private School on Thursday the first of October, in his dwelling house in Prince-street. Terms of tuition to be the same as in the classical department in the Academy.

Being furnished with a large pair of English globes, constructed on the modern improvements, he will instruct his upper classes in geography and all the useful problems on the globes. Due attention will also be paid to history and mythology, so essentially necessary to a right understanding of the classics.

The occasional visits of gentlemen of the learned professions and other literary characters will be gratefully acknowledged.

September 19. eo8t

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he always keeps a general assortment of NAILS, BRADS and SPRIGS, of every description, for Sale at his Nail Manufactory, Union-street. Merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. He has lately commenced the Blacksmith business, in its various branches; those who favor him with their custum in that line may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from country merchants and others, for Nails, will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

Horace Field.

☞ HOOP-IRON for sale at the factory.

September 3. eo

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mr. & Mrs. JEFFERSON.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEP. 19,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

The Comedy of

EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

(Written by Mrs. Inchbald.)

Lord Norland,	Mr. Charnock.
Sir Robert Ramble,	Mr. Rutherford.
Old Solus,	Mr. Jefferson.
Mr. Harmony,	Mr. Cross.
Mr. Placid,	Mr. Cone.
Mr. Irwin,	Mr. Wood.
Hammond,	Mr. Miller.
Porter,	Mr. Barnett.
Edward,	Master Jefferson.
Lady Eleanor Irwin,	Mrs. Woodham.
Mrs. Placid,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Miss Spinster,	Mrs. Cunningham.
Miss Woburn,	Mrs. Wood.

After the play,

AN ONLA PODRIDA;

OR,

Dish of all Sorts.

Consisting of—SONG, DANCE and RECITATION.

The *Favorite Minuet*—From the celebrated *Pantomime* of

CINDERELLA.

By Mr. Jefferson and Mrs. Woodham.

AN ODE TO LIBERTY.

By Mr. Wood.

THE MEDLEY OF LOVERS;

OR,

Admiration, Desperation & Botheration.

By Mr. Jefferson.

To conclude with the much admired Farce

OF

RAISING THE WIND.

Plainway,	Mr. Rutherford.
Fainwou'd,	Mr. Miller.
Didler,	Mr. Jefferson.
Sam,	Mr. Cross.
Richard,	Mr. Barnett.
Plainway's Servant,	Mr. Cunningham.
Miss Plainway,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Miss Laurelia Durable,	Mrs. Cunningham.

☞ *The Evenings of performance in future will be* TUESDAY, THURSDAY *and* SATURDAY.

†‡† *Admittance*—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE, at Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

September 18.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

CHEESE by the barrel or smaller quantity
WHISKEY in barrels
BARLEY in half barrels
Smoked HERRINGS in boxes and
A few boxes 1st quality Spanish SEGARS

John Macleod.

September 9 eo6t

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my formed symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. M. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* ot any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter frow Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favorof Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evaeuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authonticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovere,d but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO RENT,

THE *BRICK HOUSE* lately occupied by the subscriber, situate on Duke-street. There is a good kitchen with a pump at the door, smoke-house, stables, and garden. For terms apply to E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 3d. 2aw

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne,sto spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohu's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon lew terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum, with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

ALSO,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander,

August 13. eo

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc larst, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping-paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed-shewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

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